

Hungary [Mise Publice Souveraine]
THE
Maria Theresa
Queen of HUNGARY's *Meals*

ANSWER

TO THE

King of FRANCE's

Declaration of War,

AND TO

MALBRAN de la NOUE's

Second MEMORIAL.

Translated from the ORIGINAL printed
by Authority at VIENNA, in French
at the same Time with the German.

LONDON:

Printed for J. ROBERTS in Warwick-Lane.

M DCC XLIV,

THE
 Queen of HUNGARY
 ANSWER

TO THE



Her Majesty's
 Declaration of War

46

AND TO
 635

WILLIAM & M. NOBLE

Second MEMORIAL

Translated from the Original printed
 by Authority at VIENNA in French
 at the same Time with the German

LONDON

Printed for J. Roberts in Warwick Lane

MDCCLXIV



The Queen of *HUNGARY*'s Answer to the King of *FRANCE*'s Declaration of War, &c.

WHATEVER has been foreseen and foresaid in the Answer to *Malbran de la Noüe*'s first Declaration, directly after its appearing last Year in *July*, is at present literally verified.

No body could even then be at a Loss to determine, whether the Recall of the *French* Armies out of the Empire proceeded from a free Will or rather from Constraint. At least it is notorious that it was preceded by the Desolation of the best and richest Provinces of *Germany*; by the greatest Efforts on the Part of the Enemy to maintain themselves therein, and by the Loss of their choicest Troops.

Notwithstanding so many Circumstances known to the whole World, the Court of *France* did not stick at crying up this Recall of her Troops, as the most evident and least ambiguous Mark of her great Moderation. And as she knows how to employ every thing to her Advantage, she extols the Value of it at the very time that she sets forth Sentiments quite opposite to those so much boasted of before.

The said Declaration was a Juggle concerted between the Courts at *Versailles* and *Francfort*; always closely united, even when they sometimes

pretend the contrary, in order the more easily to accomplish their joint Aims. The said Declaration perfectly agreed with what Count *Seckendorff* had shortly before declared at *Nieder-Schænfelden*: As the Discourses of the latter tended only to save the *Bavarian* Troops, so the Declaration of the former was made with the Design to facilitate the Retreat of the *French* Troops, or to hide the Shame of it.

The Empire and all the World know, with what Care the Queen, pursuant to the Example of her late August Father, has cultivated the Friendship with *France*, and how religiously and exactly she has fulfilled all the Engagements contracted by that Treaty of Peace, which had been concluded and sworn to a few Years before her Majesty's coming to the Throne. This *France* forthwith fully acknowledged herself.

The same *Malbran de la Noüe*, who, by Order from his Court has been obliged since to make two contradictory Declarations at *Francfort*, had shortly after the Decease of the late Emperor, most positively and without any Reserve declared at *Ratisbon*, *That the King his Master would faithfully and in all Respects fulfil the Engagements which he had in this Manner contracted.*

The *Sieur de Wafner* having the Honour to present his new Credentials, had the Satisfaction to hear the same Assurance from the King's own Mouth; and the same was repeated to him more than once by the late Cardinal *Fleury*, as well as *Amelot*, the Secretary of State. The latter made so little Mystery of it to the other foreign Ministers, who were then at *Paris*, that he even encouraged the King of *Poland's* Minister to write it to his Court.

The

The Queen was therefore without any Difficulty acknowledged, in the Quality of sole and immediate Heiress to her late August Father; a Quality which had been guarantied to her by the Empire, by the most respectable Powers of *Europe*, and even by *France* herself. This latter Crown did not hesitate to give Her Majesty the Titles due to Her, not only that of *Queen of Hungary*, but also that of *Bohemia*; of which the Answers that were then received, and of which the Originals are still preserved, are constant and unexceptionable Evidences. Now it was then known in *France*, as well as all over the rest of *Europe*, that the Court of *Bavaria* form'd some Pretensions upon the *Austrian* Succession, and they were even not unknown in *France* at the Time when the Preliminaries of 1735, and the Definitive Treaty of Peace were concluded.

Yet notwithstanding so notorious a Knowledge, it is said in these Preliminaries, *That His Most Christian Majesty*, in Consideration of what is above-mentioned, *will guaranty in the best Form, the Pragmatick Sanction of the Year 1713, for the Dominions which the Emperor actually possesses, or which he shall possess by vertue of the present Articles.*

And the Guaranty thus promis'd in the best Form, was preceded by a Memorial which *la Beaune* deliver'd, in order to heighten the Value of it. These were the Expressions: *The Emperor must certainly acknowledge his Majesty's Love for Peace and Moderation, in consenting to comprehend in one single Object, as is Lorrain, two so grand Objects, as the Satisfaction due to the King of Poland, and the Guaranty of the Pragmatick Sanction. His Majesty is above enlarging upon the Value of his great Facility for Peace: yet so much Condescension on his*
Part,

Part, ought at least to contribute towards procuring a suitable Partition for his Allies.

Now if Pretensions, denounced a long while before to all *Europe*, could be of such Force, as not only to cancel the *Guaranty* of the *Pragmatick Sanction*, but even to lay the *Most Christian King* (as is at present maintained) under the *Obligation*, openly to attack by Force of Arms, and to overwhelm with numerous Armies, those Kingdoms and Countries which he had guarantied; to pillage, ransack, and wrest them away from her, whom he had sworn to maintain in the Possession of them: With what Countenance then could the *Pragmatick Sanction* at that time be called, a great Object, of which one would not enhance the Value; a great Facility for Peace; and a Condescension, which besides the Cession of the *Dutchies* of *Lorraine* and *Bar*, ought to contribute towards procuring to the Allies of France a more suitable Partition? Is it not ridiculing the whole World, and jesting with all that is most sacred in human Society, to express one's self after this manner? when notwithstanding the *Guaranty* which was promised and so much extolled, one thinks to be exempt from entering into those Disputes which may arise on this Account, and to be entitled even to assist with all the Forces of a powerful Kingdom, the Enemies of her, to whom all Assistance has been promised; and this under the Pretence, of a *Right* therein understood, and mentally reserv'd.

If those who treated with *La Beaune* had made him the like Objection, in order to lessen the Value of so great a Facility and Condescension, he would without doubt mightily have exclaimed against the Outrage offered to the Good Faith of his King. Or if under the Pretence of the *Right* of a *Third Person*, which all along, as it is at present given out,

out, *was understood and mentally reserv'd*; we would, on our Part, during the Peace, have called in question the Validity of the Cession of the Dutchies of *Lorrain* and *Bar*, of the Kingdoms of *Naples* and *Sicily*, and other Advantages, secured to the Allies of *France* at that Time: Would they have been disposed at *Versailles* to acknowledge by such Touches, *the Moderation, the Integrity, and the pacifick Sentiments* of the Court of *Vienna*? And yet it is certain, that the *Pragmatick Sanction* was promised in *Consideration* of that which was stipulated in the preceding Articles; that consequently there is a Reciprocation between this Guaranty and the Cessions therein expressed, and that the Nature of reciprocal Engagements ought to be equal. Hence it follows, that the Queen finds herself exactly in the same Case as *France* would have been, if at *Vienna* such strange Proceedings had taken place, as those of *France* are.

But this never entered our Thoughts, as this is a Proceeding of such a Nature, that even in *France* no Footstep of it is to be found under the former Reigns. And *the Guaranty of an Order of Succession, made in the best Form*, never appeared, nor will appear reconcilable with *the Obligation* of overthrowing the same, in the Eyes of such, who do not think themselves above all Divine and Human Laws, and above the first Rules of the Right of Nature and Nations.

From what has been just now said, it is plain, that, according to the Tenor of the Preliminaries, the King of *France* was under an Obligation to maintain and defend the Queen in the Possession of all those Kingdoms and Dominions, which Her late August Father possessed at the Time of his Death; but by no means to wrest them from her.

The

The Disposition of the Definitive Treaty of Peace, sign'd November 18. 1738. is yet more precise. It enacts in express Terms, "*That as there is no Male Issue of his Sacred Imperial Majesty, the Eldest of his Daughters, the most Serene Archduchess of Austria; (that is to say, the Queen) the Order and Right of indivisible Primogeniture being always to be observed, shall succeed him in all the Kingdoms, Provinces, and Dominions which his Imperial Majesty actually possesses. Nor shall ever any Division or Partition take place, be it in favour of Males or Females, who might be of the second, third, or last Line or Degree, or else on what Account soever. And that his Sacred Majesty, the most Christian King, promises and engages himself to defend Her, in the Kingdoms, Provinces, and Dominions, which his Sacred Imperial Majesty actually possesses, and perpetually to maintain Her therein, AGAINST WHOMSOEVER that should attempt to trouble this Possession in any manner.*"

Was it ever possible to explain and to oblige one's self more clearly? May not the House of Bavaria perhaps be comprehended in these Words; *Against whomsoever*: or in these; *Who may be of the second, third, or last Line or Degree, or else on what Account soever*? Or if that House is therein comprehended, as one cannot doubt of it, how can one plead an *Obligation* one is under to despoil the Queen of her Dominions, in Favour of Males or Females, who are of the second, third, or last Line or Degree; after having so solemnly promised to maintain Her even against those who are of the said Lines or Degrees: that is to say precisely, against the Elector of Bavaria, who without doubt is one of them?

What

What Security can one hope for the future from Treaties to be concluded, whilst those, which have in Times past been concluded in so strong and precise a Manner, are suffered thus to be infringed with Impunity?

It is in vain to object here the Pretensions of the said Elector. We have already above observed, that it was known to *France* as well as to the rest of *Europe*, that he formed Pretensions when the Preliminaries were sign'd, the Definitive Treaty of Peace concluded, and those Assurances so often repeated, that are mentioned above. But the Nullity of those Pretensions was not then so fully known as it is at present. It has since been demonstrated by so convincing Proofs, that the pitiful Scribblers of the Court of *Francfort* can object nothing against them, except the pretended *Prudence of an obstinate Silence during many Centuries*; and notwithstanding the great Quantity of indecent and injurious Writings, which they take great Care to spread every where, they have not yet hitherto ventur'd to refute, what they please to call *the grand Volume in Folio of the Court at Vienna*.

At the Time of the Preliminaries and Definitive Treaty of Peace, the true Tenour of the Emperor *Ferdinand* the First's Will was unknown to *France*; and it may perhaps even be not impossible, that it was supposed to be such, as the Court of *Bavaria* imagined it to be in effect; at least it seems so by the Billet from Count *Perouse*, annex'd to the previous Answer under N^o. 23.

But at that Time, when the Kingdoms and Dominions of the Queen, which *France* had engaged herself to defend, were overwhelmed by numerous Armies, and all the Hostilities and Excesses imaginable committed, it could be no longer unknown,

that the said Will did not contain what the Court of *Bavaria* had in vain flattered itself to find in it ; that it even was decisive in Favour of the Queen ; and that her incontestable Right, to be sole and immediate Heiress of her late August Father, was founded on the Privileges of her House, acquired upon a very burthensome Title, on the Consent of the whole Empire, and namely on that of the House of *Bavaria* ; on the Imperial Confirmations and Investitures, often corroborated by the Diets of the Empire, and granted from Emperor to Emperor, and even by him who was the Head of the present House of *Bavaria*, on a great Number of Acts of Diets and Treaties concluded during the Course of several Centuries between both Houses, and oftentimes confirmed by Oath ; finally, on many Renunciations likewise sworn to.

It is therefore as clear as the Light, that that great Change, which, though it was resolved long before, broke out but nine Months after, proceeded not from those *Matters of Law*, which were carefully avoided to be touch'd upon till then.

The Decease of his late Imperial Majesty was an unforeseen Event. *France* was not prepared to make use of it to her Advantage, and the Famine which that Country then suffered, rendered the Design more difficult and uncertain. It was therefore thought proper to wait for the Success of those Orders, which Count *Perouse* receiv'd from his Court a few Days after the Emperor's Decease.

These Orders are adjoin'd and mark'd

A. A. Would to God Count *Torring* had spoke true, when he assured, *That his Master desired nothing but what in Justice belonged to him.* For having been convinced shortly after by the very Expedient he appealed to, that is to say, by the Inspection of the Will and Codicil of the Empe-

ror Ferdinand the First, that the said Will and Codicil did not, in Default of the Male Issue in the House of Austria, call that of Bavaria to the Succession; he must have desisted from a Pretension which he knew to be grounded but upon an erroneous Supposition. But unluckily other Expedients, set forth in those Orders, were more stuck to than the examining of the Dispositions of his late Imperial Majesty's Ancestors. The Instructions which Count *Perouse* then received, certainly merit to be read with all possible Attention, and its Authentickness cannot be called in Question, since this Minister, by the Extracts which he has distributed at *Vienna*, has himself furnished a sure and easy Method to decypher the rest.

In *France*, the great Change which things were brought to at last was made gently and by degrees. At first one perceives some Reluctancy to break Engagements so strong as those which were contracted and sworn to a few Years before. However, Incendiaries were not wanting at the very Beginning. But the Queen was not to be attacked, till a sure Blow could be struck; neither were they to declare themselves, till they had succeeded in depriving her from all human Succour, and overwhelmed her by the Number of her Enemies.

The Attempts which were made to this End at *Constantinople* proved fruitless: but the Negotiations of the Ministers of *France* at other Courts met with more Success, though they were oftentimes contradictory one to another.

What we advance is something more than mere Conjectures; the Pieces mark'd *B*, *C*, and *D*, furnish indisputable Proofs of it. We do not chuse to impute to the whole Nation what we discover in them, much less to break in upon the Respect due to Sovereigns, nor upon that Decen-

cy which ought to be observed even in the greatest Heat of the War. The Actions of Princes often depend on the Character of those who approach them. The Throne does not exempt them from the Misfortune of being surprized: Nothing is more common than to see it surrounded with Artifice and Deceit. Only the Authors of the War are those whom we aim at, and the Heinousness of whose Proceedings we are going to expose to the Eyes of the Publick, by communicating those Pieces which have been kept secret as long as it was possible.

The more one considers the Contents of those Pieces, the plainer the Plan discovers itself, which they had formed to themselves. Having missed hindering the Assurances above related, their first Care was to make their King believe, *that he was not obliged to enter into the Disputes raised by such Princes, who think they have Pretensions on some Parts of the Succession of the late Emperor, by reason that though his Majesty had guarantied the Pragmatick Sanction, the Right of a Third Person ought, in their Opinion, always to be understood and reserved.* An excellent Maxim indeed to render all Guaranties and Treaties between Sovereigns ineffectual. To this Maxim *the Desire* was added, *which the King* (who in that respect was not bound) *might have to make the Choice in the Election of an Emperor fall upon the Elector of Bavaria.* But they made him reflect at the same time, *that the Elector of Bavaria might be looked upon as not powerful enough to maintain that Dignity, and that for this Reason he would perhaps find it difficult to gain the Majority of Votes in his Favour, except he succeeded in making good his Title to Part of the Dominions of the House of Austria.* The first Desire, *to see the Elector of Bavaria chosen Emperor,* led thus insensibly on to the

the second, *to let him have Part of the Dominions of the House of Austria*, the Indivisibility of which had shortly before been guarantied and sworn to.

In order to succeed herein, the King thought it sufficient at first *to remain neuter, and not to think himself obliged to enter into Disputes, which were already begun*: saving however the Liberty to stir up the *Turks* against the Queen, as soon as he should be sure of *not being the Dupe of their Confidence, and have a sufficient Knowledge of People's Minds, to form a sure Plan on the Turn which Affairs would take*. After the Battel at *Mollwitz*, and the taking of *Brieg*, they thought they saw plainer than before; but not enough to resolve upon becoming an *Enemy*, after having first been *Guarantee*, and since *Neuter*. The Queen's Affairs growing daily worse, a War was at last resolved upon; and to make good an Obligation, which was pretended to result from more ancient Ties, in order to attack and overthrow the same Order of Succession, the Defence of which had been sworn to, and this at first under the Name of another, but at present under his own; that is to say, by declaring himself a principal Party in the War.

This is certainly a great Warning to the Queen; for what would have been her Fate, if the Insinuations prescribed to the *Marquis de Villeneuve*, and to Count *Castellane*, had produced the desired Effect at *Constantinople*? But it is equally a great Warning to other Princes, and even to those who are at present united with *France*, since they may one Day meet with the same Fate as the Court of *Vienna*; and above all, it is a great Warning to the Maritime Powers, who certainly would not be able at present to save the *Netherlands*, if the Negotiations of *France* at the *Ottoman Porte* had been as successful as they were at other Courts.

The

The Queen was not in the least ignorant of what was contriving. She knew the Greatness of the Danger which threatened her, and her faithful Subjects. As a true Mother of her Country, she was grievously touched with their Misfortunes, and nothing was left untried to keep them off. She applied to the Court of *Munich*, as well as to that of *Versailles*, to force them, as it were, by the most amiable Means, and by the most advantageous Offers, to prevent the great Calamities of a War. These Offers nevertheless in no manner offended the Right of a Third Person. The two following Proofs of it are decisive. The one is, that for above a Year and a half past the Court of *Francfort* has been asked, if she would like that the Letters relating thereto should be published; but no Answer has been received. The other is, that the Court of *Vienna* has declared, in her printed Papers, that she would not be against the Courts at *Versailles* and *Francfort* publishing all that they have in their Hands from her Part, with a Proviso however of doing the like on her Side.

Be this as it will, it is granted by *France*, that to preserve Peace, *advantageous repeated Offers have been made to her by the Queen*. But at the same time that she owns this, she alledges it as the chief Motive for declaring War against the Queen. What a Blindness is this? She forgets immediately what she has said, and reproaches the Queen with *Bitterness, Violence, and the most scandalous Proceedings*. Artfully to reconcile Extremities so contrary one to another, she pretends that these Offers had only been made to draw off the most Christian King from his Allies; and that his great Moderation in refusing them, ought to have produced those Effects, which one might have expected from it; that is per-
haps

haps to signify, a just *Retribution of Acknowledgment on the Part of the Court of Vienna.*

What must not one have recourse to, when one has nothing good to alledge? Let us suppose for a Moment, that the Queen's Intention had been, as they pretend it was, would not the King of *France* have been at Liberty to procure once more a very suitable Partition for his Allies? Did not they furnish him with the fairest Opportunity in the World, to shew forth his great *Disinterestedness and Moderation*, by leaving all the Profit to them? What is more yet, these Offers were not made to the King of *France*, but to his Allies. The first Overture thereof was made at *Munich*, and afterwards, at the Elector of *Bavaria's* own Desire, to *France*: as can be proved by the original Letters of a great Empress, and of the Electress herself. Was not this a very dextrous Shift for drawing off *France* from her Allies, especially by securing to them great Advantages in Consideration of her? or to say better, with a View of hindering that Crown from making Millions of Persons miserable, by throwing all *Europe* into Confusion. Is there so strong and just a Motive to be found in all former Declarations of War, as this?

It was therefore not in Consideration of her Allies, that these Offers were rejected. They would but too abundantly have found their Account in them.

It was the Center, not the Skirts of the *Austrian* Monarchy which *France* aim'd at; entirely to weaken this Monarchy, the troublesome Bulwark against her Ambition. The Resolution was taken to parcel out into several small Portions the *German* Provinces in which its Force consisted; and so to reduce the Queen on all Sides, that she might no more be able to succour her Allies, nor her own remote

remote Provinces. For this End she was to be reduced to be only Queen of *Hungary*; she was to be deprived of her other Dominions, except the *Netherlands*, which in that Case would have been at the Discretion of *France*; as the present Experience shews us but too much, when they are attacked by that Crown, notwithstanding the infinite Regard which the Republick of the *United Netherlands* has for that Crown. Now had the Queen been reduced to this Condition, which it was designed to bring her to by Laws dictated upon the Bastions of *Vienna*, what Possibility would there be now to save them? In order therefore to secure to *France* fully and perpetually, that Domination which she has exercised for some time in the Empire and all over *Europe*, with that Haughtiness which the whole World knows, this Degree of reducing the Queen seemed to *France*, if not necessary, at least greatly advantageous; the Opportunity was fair, and the first Appearances were too flattering to stop in so pleasant a Race. The Authors of the War already hugged themselves with the Success of their great Designs. Their Genius, their great Capacity were extolled to the Skies; and though the more prudent Party of the *French* Nation foresaw the Consequences, yet the Advice of the former was followed. Disappointed as they were in stirring up the *Turks* against *Christendom*, and persuading the *Tartars* to make Incurfions into the *Russian* Territories, a War was kindled in the *North*; Discord was spread and artfully kept up at all other Courts of *Europe*, and all at once the Confusion and Combustion became general.

In those fortunate Circumstances, *France* thought the Queen of *Hungary* must now come to. She was looked upon as deprived of all Assistance, and inevitably

inevitably lost. Her other Titles therefore were cut off, and the Proceedings against her were carried on to such a Degree of Bitterness, Violence, and Insolence, especially by the Authors of the War, that it even seemed they repented of it in France, when the Arm of the Almighty God, always just, commenc'd to shew itself in the Queen's Favour.

The Interest of the Allies of France were then not so much taken to heart. In July 1742, Marshal de Bellisle was charged with some pacifick Overtures, excluding even the Patrimonial Dominions of the Elector of Bavaria, as is proved by the Extract of his Letter marked with E.

But the late Cardinal Fleury could not E. help owning, "That the said Marshal

" must needs be too odious to all that is call'd Austrian, to receive an Answer to such Proposals as
" should pass through his Hands."

However, though the Proceedings of her Majesty's Enemies have always been such as we have just now mentioned; those of this Princess towards them have always been uniform, always upright, just and moderate.

Undaunted, as she was, under her Misfortunes, the Return of Prosperity did not elate her; her Sentiments were always the most pacifick, even in the midst of the greatest Success of her Arms. She can safely defy her Enemies to produce the least Overture of Reconciliation made by them, which was consistent either with the fundamental Constitution of the Empire, or with the Safety of the House of Austria, however short of securing to her a just Indemnification. Their Conduct, on the other hand, was quite the contrary. The least Shadow of Success fill'd them with pleasing Hopes. Full of these deceitful Ideas, they pro-

mis'd themselves immense Conquests. They flattered themselves with overwhelming the Queen's Dominions anew with numerous Armies. The Lists of the Troops they were to be composed of, were carefully spread abroad; and they hugged themselves before-hand, that those Conditions had not been obtained, which Baron *Haslang* had proposed in the first place, as being far below what they might justly hope for. But some Reverse of Fortune happening to succeed those sweet Hopes, and those flattering Ideas being vanished, they shewed indeed from time to time a Desire for Peace; but this soon gave room to new Illusions, as soon as they had the least Subject to form them upon.

At the End of the Campaign of 1742, they believed to be fully assur'd of the Conquest of *Upper Austria*; and after having thrown Provisions into the Town of *Egra*, they flattered themselves with nothing less than to obstruct the Queen's Coronation in *Bobemia*, and anew to take Possession of that Kingdom.

But the Events did not much answer these Hopes after the Defeat at *Dettingen*, and the Retreat, be it voluntary or forced, of the *French* Armies out of the Empire; they even in *France* seemed to wish for a Peace. But to judge of the Sincerity of these Wishes, one need but read the Letter of Count *Castellane* to *Amelot*, which is here adjoined and marked *F.* wherein the Or-

F. ders which the said Ambassador received from his Court are related. They are as little to the Advantage of *Russia* as of the Queen, though the reigning Empress had a long while ago mounted the Throne.

Could the Queen do otherwise, at the Sight of so plain and strong Reasons, than mistrust such
uncer-

uncertain and undetermined Wishes? Nevertheless this just Mistrust is the only Proof alledged of her Averseness to Peace. On a Motive grounded as this is, *France* declares War on her own Account against the Queen; and lets the Empire know, *That she will take, against Provinces that make Part of it, and were guarantied by it, all the Measures which the Reason of War and the pretended Necessity of a just Defence may require.* In short, since the Temerity of the Queen's Troops is gone so far, as to molest the Frontiers of *France*, after *Bohemia*, and both *Upper* and *Lower Austria* had been desolated for near two Years by the Troops of that Crown; she declares, *That she can no longer defer breaking out into a just Resentment; that she declares War for these Reasons against the Queen of Hungary, and finds herself obliged to repel Force by Force.*

Is it possible after Reasons so emphatically set forth, for the *Electors, Princes, and States of the Empire*, not to acknowledge the Justness of this Resolution? Would they not be very much in the wrong, to take up any Uneasiness at it, and ought they not on the contrary, with Confidence to rely, on the great Moderation and Disinterestedness of *France*, of which, according to a certain Panegyrist at *Frankfort*, a whole Century furnishes so many Proofs?

How can all this be reconciled with the fundamental Laws of the Empire, with that paternal Care so much boasted of for settling its Tranquility, and with the Desire mentioned in the first Plan of Pacification of *Baron Haslang*, of carrying its Lustre and Glory to the highest Pitch it ever arrived at? For Discretion's sake we will not dwell on this Subject; the Truth strikes the Eye, and there is a great deal of likelihood, that whereas some time before it was pretended, that four *French*

Armies were Auxiliary Troops of the Elector of *Bavaria*, though they acted as Masters in *Bobemia*, *Austria*, *Bavaria*, and the *Upper Palatinate*, and comprehended the Electoral Troops, as it were out of Mercy in the Cartel of *Protivin*; the latter may for the future, out of Gratitude for all the Good they have received, become Auxiliaries of *France*, in order to make War against two Electors of the Empire; *all in the most perfect Concert with the Emperor, and without the other States having occasion to take up the least Uneasiness thereat.*

Would an Event like this have seemed credible to our Ancestors, and will not Posterity find it hard to believe it?

Should *France* then have the Liberty, during the Course of almost two Centuries, to rend from the *Germanick* Body one rich Province after the other; to make its immediate States Vassals, Tributaries and Subjects to herself; to infringe Numbers of Treaties of Peace; to send three Armies successively one after another as far as a hundred *German* Miles, to ravage large Countries which make Part of the Empire, and which she herself had guarantied shortly before; and should, notwithstanding all these Circumstances, her Frontiers be look'd upon as sacred Ground, which the Queen's profane Troops ought not to touch, unless they would pass for unjust Aggressors; and humbly acknowledge, that for so weighty a Reason, *the Crown of France finds itself under the Necessity of a just Defence.* She should thus have the singular Privilege to insult and ravage, when it pleases her, both neighbouring and distant Dominions; and other Powers should be under so base a Slavery, as to suffer every thing from so helpful a Hand; and if at last they should have the good Fortune to deliver themselves from such Guests, they

they should respect her Limits with Submission and Docility.

Hitherto it has been believed, that the Beginning, not the Continuance of the War, decided whether the same was Defensive or Offensive : and if this Principle did not take place, how would it be possible to secure one's self against an unjust Aggressor ?

It is not known since the World began, that any one but *France* has found out the Secret to turn Things in this manner. The Maxims which she follows at present are not to be found in any Book, nor does History furnish any Example, that any one ever dar'd to maintain them.

But so far enough of this. Let us proceed to examine the rest of the very instructive Contents, both of the Declaration of War, and of the second Memorial of *Malbran de la Noüe*.

The latter Piece comes forth embelish'd with a Reproach made upon the Queen, *for not entering into those Ways, which had opened themselves for the Re-establishment of Peace, by a just Reconciliation of her Differences with the Emperor, under the Mediation of the Empire ; and for having absolutely refused to yield to this Mediation, instead of answering the Desires of the Diet concerning the Means of procuring this Accommodation.*

The Court of *Vienna* is not much at a Loss how to answer this Reproach. It is a long while since she has demonstrated in several printed Papers, which have not been answered, that the Mediation of the Empire, which was sought, had no other Design than what was aimed at, when the forming of an *Army of Neutrality or Observation* was intended ; that is to say, to engage the Empire in a War against the Queen, and her natural Allies the
Maritime

Maritime Powers, conformably to the Desire, or rather to the Dictates of *France*; or to tear *Germany* to Pieces by intestine Dissensions, to destroy it by *Germans* themselves, and to cause a civil War in it, fatal to one as well as the other; but so much the more advantageous to the Views of those, who only want to fish in troubled Waters.

One cannot think that the Court of *Frankfort* will disown this, after those of their own Party have publicly boasted of it. They are not Masters enough of their own Passions to hide whatever entertains their flattering Imaginations.

It is therefore not surprising, that they are a little vexed at our not falling into the Snare. But another Question is, whether the Queen was in the Wrong to avoid it, or whether for this Reason *France* is entitled to make, or to declare War against her?

The Queen had certainly a Title to claim long since, the Guarantee with which the Empire had charged itself, according to the Resolution of the Diet of *Jan. 11. 1732*. For important Reasons, and out of an Excess of Moderation she has hitherto deferred doing it; and in Hopes that all true *German* Patriots would at least open their Eyes about the Welfare of their Country, she has hitherto been contented with the Observation of an exact and perfect Neutrality. But hence it does not follow that she should be obliged to proceed further; to give up her Right which she has always reserved, and yet reserves; and to exchange the same against such a Mediation, as her Enemies intended to obtrude upon the Empire. This is sufficient to clear up this Point.

The last which is mentioned in the Declaration of War, is the pretended *Infraction of all Capitulations,*

tions, and the Rigor of the Treatment which is pretended to have been exercised towards the French Prisoners. This Rigor is so great, that according to liquidated Accounts, the Queen has disbursed more than half a Million of German Florins to nourish them. And the Charge of breaking Capitulations lies so much at her Door, that France, till this Time, could never be brought to fulfil, either that of *Prague*, or that of *Egra*; although the Debts which her Officers contracted there, and the Payment of which is expressly stipulated, amount to near two Millions. We refer ourselves on this Subject to what has been said in the Answer to the Memorial, which the Ministers of *Bavaria* presented at *Francfort* on the 17th of last Month. Finally, we have already above remarked, how little that Point of Bitterness and Violence which is imputed to the Queen, and which, notwithstanding the great Moderation and Disinterestedness of France, has not permitted her to defer any longer to shew her just Resentment, can be reconciled with those advantageous and repeated Offers of Peace some time before mentioned.

Nothing therefore remains to be cleared up but one single Article, which is, that the Enemies of the Queen, as we are informed, reproach her with being irreconcilable, revengeful, and deaf to the most just and equitable Proposals of Peace.

Nothing is said thereof, either in the Memorial of *Malbran de la Nouë*, or in the Declaration of War; probably for this valid Reason, that they would have been extremely at a Loss to produce the Proofs, and to specify those just and equitable Proposals, which had ever been made to her. This the Nature of the Reproach would have demanded to be done to make it manifest.

The

The Queen has declared very positively and more than once, *That she had no Knowledge of any Proposal of Peace, except of such as had immediately been publickly disowned, or shortly after revoked, or which had only been read to her Ministers, without letting them have a Copy.*

So precise a Declaration from her Side, ought naturally to have induced her Enemies to produce Proofs to the contrary, if they had any; the more, as she has added another Declaration, which is, *That the Queen is not against the Courts at Versailles and Francfort publishing all they have in their Hands from her Part.*

But they took care not to enter so deep into this Matter. They found their Account better in deceiving, by general and loose Complaints, simple Persons, who were full of Wishes, very desirable in themselves, but which, according to the Disposition of the Minds of her Majesty's Enemies, cannot yet be expected to be effected.

To set therefore so important a Matter in its full Light, we shall first relate whatever is come to the Queen's Knowledge of pacifick Overtures, that were at any time made by her Enemies; and afterwards we shall shew the true Means and only Ways to procure to *Christendom*, not a patched-up Peace, worse than all the Troubles which agitate it at present; but a durable and solid Tranquility; which does not strike at the Security of the House of *Austria* inseparable from its just Indemnification, nor at the Right of a Third Person, nor at the Liberty of all *Europe*.

Concerning the pacifick Overtures, we silently pass over the famous Project of Secularisation, which indeed has been disowned, but is very easy to be proved. Out of Discretion, and in hopes that there

there will be no more any Question of it, the Proofs of it are not produced. But at least it is certain, that the first Plan of Pacification, delivered in Writing last Year in the Month of *January* by Baron *Haslang*, is precisely the same with the Piece adjoined, and marked G. G. The Court of *Vienna* has an authentick Copy of it, and is ready to shew it to any one who may doubt of it.

By only reading it one must needs perceive, that this Plan is in no way compatible with the Security of the House of *Austria*; to the Enemies of which it would only have opened the Way to invade the rest of its Possessions on the first favourable Opportunity.

To know further, *whether in Case nothing should be yielded over from the Austrian Succession, the ARRONDISSEMENT of the new Kingdom of Bavaria producing an Augmentation of Revenues to six Millions of German Florins per Annum*, which is mentioned in the third Article, could have been effected without the total Overthrow of the System of the Empire, and without the Oppression of a great many of its States? we refer to the Judgment of the same States, who by their Situation should have formed the said *Arrondissement*.

But what we cannot forbear observing is this, that great Care was taken in the same Plan, to invalidate before-hand whatever might be stipulated at a Time not appearing yet favourable enough to the Views of the Court at *Francfort*, and consequently to renew the Troubles on the first proper Opportunity, in order to obtain a new and richer *Arrondissement*.

Let us see how they explain themselves to this end, in the marginal Note to the first and second

Article : *In case (say they) that nothing should be yielded over from the Austrian Succession, a Renunciation cannot be any longer pretended to, as without this it would be void on Account of the Enormity of the Damage, which could never prejudice the House of Bavaria.* Which is as much as to say in clear and more intelligible Terms, that unless the Queen did yield at least half of her Paternal Succession to the said House, all Renunciations which might be stipulated or made should never be valid ; but that, on the contrary, the Court of *Bavaria* should always be at Liberty to claim its pretended Right on the first favourable Opportunity ; and to this End, to overturn anew, in Concert with the House of *Bourbon*, the *Empire*, *Europe*, and all *Chriftendom*.

This excellent Maxim is perfectly conformable to that which *France* lays down in her Writings. The Authors of the one and the other have the Glory of the Invention entirely to themselves ; for before them no one, as far as is known, has ever thought of such a thing. The Misfortune however is, that they are subject to some small Difficulties, in case one would reconcile them with the first Rules of the Law of Nature and Nations, and with what has hitherto been thought to be the Tye of human Society. It would be sufficient, according to their Opinion, to trump up forged Pretensions, no matter whether well or ill grounded ; by remounting even, as *Bavaria* has done, as high as the Time of the *Romans*, and passing over with a prudent Silence a great Number of Acknowledgments, Recesses, Renunciations, and Treaties to the contrary, though for the most part confirmed by Oath ; in order to invade with Impunity, and in Defiance of the Golden Bull, the Publick Peace, and that of *Westphalia*, the Dominions

minions of another, and to be fully assured beforehand either of obtaining at least half of them, or to be perpetually entitled to renew the Invasion, under the Pretence of an enormous Damage, as often as should be thought proper. On so excellent a Maxim, destructive to the Ties of human Society, and conformable to the famous Principle of *Hobbes*, of a *War of all against all*, joined to that Principle of the Court of France, concerning the Right of a Third Person, always to be understood and reserved, though expressly contradicted in a Treaty of Peace sworn to, is grounded that flattering Assurance which the *Sieur Malbran de la Nouë* gives to the whole Germanick Body, (excepting however two Electors, against whom at the same time War is declared) *That his most Christian Majesty is willing to give more and more the most unquestionable Proofs of his constant Dispositions to contribute to its Tranquility and Advantages.* Would one be in the wrong, if instead of relying on an Assurance, so much contradicted by the Experience of what is past, one should, on the contrary, draw from those Maxims, which are laid down at the same time, that important Advice for all those who are true Lovers of Peace, that since they have made no Scruple to declare their Sentiments with so much Frankness and Cordiality beforehand, it might be proper to seek back in the Negotiations to be set on foot, for *Securities more real than Words and Paper.*

The second Overture for an Accommodation was made last Summer by the *Sieur Hazel*, Sous-Intendant of *Strasbourg*. It consisted of the three Propositions here adjoined, and marked
H. His Majesty the King of *Prussia* *H.*
 was sooner informed of it than the Queen.

But as this Princess is constantly resolved religiously to fulfil all Engagements, when once contracted, on her Side, though they be never so burthensome ; she thought it necessary to renew at *Berlin*, on this Occasion, the most strong and sincere Assurance of her said Sentiments, without laying any Stress upon such an Overture, as her Enemies would without doubt have done, if they had been in her Place.

At last the Court of *Vienna* was informed, a little before the End of the late Campaign, that Baron *Haslang* had made a new Overture, under the Name of *the last Ideas concerning an Accommodation* between the Queen and his Master ; and altho' Pains were taken to get a Copy of it, it was impossible to obtain one. A bare Reading of it was thought sufficient, which being done slowly, and repeated at different times, furnished Means to make an Extract of it, which is adjoined,

I. ed, and marked I. Now if these *last Ideas* should serve to conclude an Accommodation, why should they be concealed from her with whom the Accommodation was to be made ?

So extraordinary a Proceeding persuades one, that there must be strong Reasons for acting so. Would one be mistaken, if one supposed that the Cause of it was that Passage, wherein it is said, *Till Means shall be found to augment the Revenues in a solid Manner for ever, and suitable to the Imperial Dignity, as well as to the Lustre of his House, to which the Royal Dignity is to be perpetually preserved, and Bavaria to be erected into a Kingdom.* Possibly they were afraid that the World, but too much inclined to Suspicion, might give to these Words, though a little more covered, the same Sense which presents directly to the Mind what

is said concerning *the Arrondissement of the new Kingdom of Bavaria*, in the third Article of the first Plan of Pacification by the same Baron *Haslang*?

Be it as it will, it is owned, without any Difficulty, that *these last Ideas* appeared to be both too captious, and too incompatible with the fundamental Constitution of the Empire, to be relished by the Queen. She is more sensible than any one of the great Calamities which the War carries along with it. She is compassionate at the Evils which not only her Subjects, but even other Nations suffer. But in the midst of the Sorrow she feels, she has the Comfort of being in no way the Cause of it. Neither the Beginning of the Troubles, nor their Duration, can be imputed to her. There is nothing which she has not employed, either to prevent them, or to make them cease. She is, and always will be, ready to reconcile herself with the most outrageous of her Enemies, *upon just and equitable Conditions*. And upon this her great Confidence in God is built. But such Propositions as would give to her Enemies, always closely united together, and always equally animated against her and her House, (which is pretended to be extinct) the most evident Facility of oppressing it entirely in a short time, as soon as Insinuations like those contained in the Pieces mark'd *B, C, D,* *B, C, D,* and *F,* should produce the desired Effect at *Constantinople*, can never appear and *F.* to her *just and equitable*. She would, on the contrary, think herself answerable to her Posterity, to her faithful Subjects, to the Empire, and to all *Christendom*, if she consented to them. Such a Reconciliation seems worse to her than the Misery of the War itself, since it would be the Source of

of still greater Calamities than those which have been already felt.

However, since *Bitterness, Violence, and Resentment* are Passions which the Queen is an utter Stranger to; since her natural Inclination leads her to the Love of Tranquility; since she is infinitely sensible of the great Evils which her Subjects have suffered, and of the excessive Burthen which they are obliged to bear for their own Welfare; she wishes nothing more earnestly than a truly durable Peace, from which one may with Reason promise one's self the sweet Fruits, instead of those fatal Consequences which have just been mentioned.

Thus she has explain'd herself in all the Writings publish'd by her Orders. She has done still more, and suggested to her Enemies the Means to attain it; but, by Misfortune, they have hitherto been deaf to her most amiable and most sincere Invitations. It is true indeed, that after her first Instances had been rejected with so much Haughtiness at *Munich*, at *Francfort*, and at *Verfailles*, she has no more made any specifick Overtures concerning the Means of Reconciliation. But was it suitable for her to do it, after the Haughtiness which she had so unhappily experienced? Or is it suitable for her still to do it at present, after the Abuse which has been made of her *advantageous and repeated Offers*, even so far as to alledge them in the Declaration of War they have published? Her Enemies will never have such an Abuse to fear from her Part. Never any Overturere was made, either to her or to her Ministers, of which, even in the greatest Heat of the War, any Use has been made of to the Prejudice of him who made it. We defy them to produce a single Instance. Whatever Propositions shall, sooner or later, be entrusted

ed with the Queen, or her Ministers, no ill Use shall ever be made of them, much less shall they ever be alledged for supporting a Declaration of War.

The Queen will, at all Times, and to the utmost Pitch, fulfil towards her Allies the Duties of the nicest Fidelity, and the most unmoveable Stedfastness.

But for all that, her Enemies need no ways fear that she will ever abuse their Confidence, or turn to their Disadvantage such Propositions as might not be acceptable to her. The Queen's grand and generous Sentiments ought to make them easy on this Subject. Their extreme *Bitterness and Violence* has not been able to move her to publish any thing of what has passed in less troublesome Times.

Is there any thing more wanting to convince them that her Sentiments are truly pacifick, and that they risk nothing in opening themselves to her? Her Reserve is indispensibly necessary, but her Desire for Peace is not the less ardent. Let her Enemies set aside their Self-love, let them put themselves for a Moment in her Place, and consider impartially, if finding themselves in the Queen's Circumstances, they would have acted, or still act otherwise than she has done, or yet does.

To judge rightly of the Means which may lead to a Peace, not patched up, but solid and truly desirable; one need but consult the Resolution of the Diet of the 11th of *January*, 1732. *France* has adopted the Principles of it by the Tenth Article of the Definitive Treaty of Peace of the 18th of *November*, 1738. she therefore cannot contradict them at present; for what would Treaties be
good

good for in Time to come, if they were of no Force, neither in time past nor present? Now the said Resolution, to which the said Tenth Article refers in exprefs Terms, contains, among other Things, what follows:

That the States of the Empire, in charging themselves with the Guaranty of the Pragmatick Sanction, had particularly considered, that the re-united Power, by means of this indivisible Conservation of all the Kingdoms and hereditary Dominions of the most serene House of Austria, would serve not only for a Bulwark to Christendom, and for preserving the Balance in Europe, as well as the Liberties of Germany; but that this Power would likewise vigorously defend and maintain the Empire in its Grandeur, Majesty, and Prerogatives of its System, against all Attacks and Enterprizes of its Enemies; its Welfare and Conservation depending on the Tranquility, Surety, and general Peace in Europe.

What has happened, and still happens every Day within our Sight, proves but too much the Justness of all these Reflections. The Letters of *Amelot* and *Castellane* may serve for a Comment to what is said there about a *Bulwark to Christendom*. What would have become of the *Balance of Europe*, if the Queen had been obliged to submit to those Laws which they would dictate to her on the Bastions of *Vienna*? It is but too plain, that by violating the *Pragmatick Sanction*, the Fire of War and Discord was thought to be kindled all over Europe, and, consequently, that its *Tranquility, and the general Peace, as well as the Welfare and Conservation of the Empire, depended on it.*

In short, no one is ignorant, how well the *Liberty of Germany, its Grandeur, Majesty, and Prerogatives of its System,* were secured during all that
Time

Time the Empire was overwhelmed with *French* Armies.

The more unquestionable these Truths are, the more is it just, that the Propositions of Peace, which are to be made for the future, be conformable to those grand Objects which the States of the Empire have so ripely and wisely taken into Consideration. All such as are consistent with them, will be well received, nor will any bad Use be made of others that are not. Such has, and always will be the Queen's way of thinking. She will always be faithful and constant to her Allies, whose Interest she has as much at Heart as her own: But she will not be less just towards her Enemies, and always ready to forget what is past, and to reconcile herself sincerely with them, as soon as she shall not have any longer to apprehend the like Proceeding from their Part.

It therefore only depends on them, that Peace may be soon revived. If they wish it as sincerely as they give to understand by their publick Prayers ordered for that Purpose, why do they not make Overtures compatible with the Rules of natural Equity, and with those Principles which a few Years ago they have so solemnly adopted? The Queen never departed from them; she is therefore not to declare herself first. Those who have stirred up the Troubles in *Christendom*, and those who artfully and carefully keep them up, (to say nothing worse) ought also to re-establish Tranquility. Let them therefore resume Sentiments of Humanity and good Faith towards the Queen; let them secure her from Apprehensions which the Experience of what is past justifies but too much; and they will find in her the same Attention to cultivate their Friendship as they have found in former Times:

In the mean time, and till the Almighty shall accordingly touch their Hearts, the Queen will continue to be intrepid in the greatest Dangers; to employ the Lives and Fortunes of her faithful Subjects, for their Repose, Security, and Welfare; and lastly, to sacrifice herself, and all that is most dear to her in the World, to save her House, her native Country, and the Liberty of all Europe.

A.

Munich, October 21, 1740.

Count Toering to Count Peroufa.

THE Sieur *Eisenman* passing the Day before yesterday through *Munich*, has sent to *M. 132.* the Letter which your Excellency has done me the Honour to write to me with your own Hand, of the 17th of this Month, together with the Duplicate of that which you have directed to *Munich*. Good Luck would have it so, that I was just then at *M. 131*, but being returned the next Day to *M. 132*; and having seen by the Contents of the said Duplicate what the Business was, I set out that very Day for *Munich*, where I arrived this Night. Your Excellency can easily imagine the Agitation, which this unforeseen News has thrown us into, and if we receive no better News by Tomorrow, we shall believe according to what your Excellency has wrote, that all is over.

The Elector's Answer to the last Letter from the Emperor is quite ready, and I believe that it will be sent still; for whether it finds the Emperor dead or alive, it is proper, at all Events, that the said Letter do not remain unanswered, to avoid having it said, that we were silenced by it. If the Almighty should have disposed of his Imperial Majesty, the Intention of his Electoral Highness is, that you should go to all the Ministers of the Conferences, and, above all, to the Land Marshal Count *Harrach*, as the chief of the States of *Lower Austria*, to declare in his Name to them, that

he hopes they will not be hasty in taking any Steps in Favour of whomsoever, before they have maturely examined the Dispositions of the Ancestors of his Imperial Majesty; and namely, those of the Emperor *Ferdinand* the 1st, who has regulated the Order of Succession among his Posterity, Females as well as Males: That by vertue of this Disposition, the Eldest Daughter of the said Emperor and her Descendants ought immediately to succeed in Failure of Males in the House of *Austria*: That the Case now existing, his Electoral Highness of *Bavaria* claims his Right; and as he desires nothing but what in Justice belongs to him, he demands the Inspection of the Will and Codicil of the Emperor *Ferdinand* the First; which cannot be refused to him, as being common Instruments, which equally concern the House of *Austria* and that of *Bavaria*, the latter being called to the Succession in Failure of Males in the former.

His Electoral Highness farther orders you to speak in the same manner to *Sintzenдорff*, and to the Ministers of the Maritime Powers, and to those of *Tuscany* and the King of *Prussia*; to the end that before they receive new Orders from their respective Courts, they make no Steps which may prejudice the incontestable Rights of the House of *Bavaria*. You will take care to flatter particularly the Minister of the King of *Prussia*, by dextrously insinuating to him, that our Interests in the present Junctures may reap great Advantages from a good Concert and perfect Union between us.

I beg you would send the inclosed Letter to the Marquis of *Mirepoix*, and tell him, that as he has no Cyphers by him, I am obliged to confine myself

self within the few Lines which I write to him; and as this Letter may happen to be opened in the present Conjunctions, I repeat to you without Cypher, that I desire you to send to the Marquis of *Mirepoix* the inclosed Answer to the Letter he has done me the Honour to write to me. It shall not be long before your Excellency shall receive more ample Dispatches. I am, &c.

B.

Verfailes, April 3. 1741.

Amelot to the Marquis de Villeneuve.

I Have received the Letters, Sir, with which you have honoured me, of the 24th and 30th of *January*, and the 3d of *February*. You will already have seen by mine of the 12th of *February*, what the King's Interest may require in the present Conjunctions; but I perceive by all that you mention to me, that it is very dangerous to open one's Mind to a certain Degree to the *Turks*, not only by reason of the little Secrecy of the *Drogman* (*Interpreter*) and the Ministers of the *Porte*, but likewise because the same Ministers may have no other View in all their Threats, than to frighten the Court of *Vienna*, in order to draw more advantageous Conditions from her, though without any Design of renewing the War; in that Case we should be their Dupes in our Confidences; and more yet, if the King should make his Schemes depend

depend on the Reality of the Grand Visier's Promises. However, as it would not be proper to seem to despise the Advances he has made to you, you may tell him, as I have mentioned to you, that the King does not enter into the Disputes which have arisen on the Part of Princes, who think to have a Right to some Portions of the Succession of the late Emperor; because, though his Majesty has guarantied the *Pragmatic Sanction*, yet the Right of a Third Person is always understood and reserved: That in regard to the Election of an Emperor, the King is above all things desirous that the Choice should fall upon the Elector of *Bavaria*; and that all the World does the same Justice to that Prince, to look upon him as the most worthy of the Imperial Crown: But that at the same time it may happen, that he will not be found powerful enough to keep up that Dignity; and that for this reason it would perhaps be difficult to unite the Majority of Votes in his Favour, except he succeed in making good his Title to Part of the Dominions of the House of *Austria*: That moreover, one cannot yet see clear enough into the Disposition of People's Minds, to form any certain Plan on the Turn which Affairs may take. The Succour which the Court of *Vienna* expected from the *Russians* seems to be yet remote, or at least to be suspended, either on Account of the intestine Troubles of that Country, or by reason of the Uneasiness which *Sweden* gives them; or, lastly, because the Alliance which the Court of *Petersburg* has just made with the King of *Prussia* weakens her former Engagements with the Court of *Vienna*: So that the said Prince has, at present, no other Enemy to deal with but the Queen of *Hungary*, whose Forces may indeed prove

prove very insufficient. But it is not impossible, but that she may at last find Friends to take her Part. The Prince, of whom she has lately been delivered, will raise her Credit in the Empire, and keep those back who might have taken up other Sentiments. We are however at the Point of seeing the Diffusions grow still hotter. The King of *Prussia* pretends to have discovered a Plot, formed by the Court of *Vienna*, to cause him to be assassinated; and he has sent a Rescript to all the Courts of *Europe* to acquaint them with that Attempt. Of this Rescript I herewith inclose a Copy. You may easily judge that henceforward the Courts at *Berlin* and *Vienna* will become irreconcilable. His Majesty wishes to be able to remain Neuter, and will contribute nothing towards kindling the War in *Christendom*. But if he should be forced to declare himself, it will never be to the Prejudice of the just Interests of the *Ottoman* Empire; and hopes that in this Case he will meet, on her Part, with that Acknowledgment which he flatters himself he may reckon upon. You shall have timely Notice of it. Concerning the Rules of Conduct to be observed by you, in regard to all the Consequences of the Treaty of Peace and to the Articles which still occasion some Discussion, I refer to what I have mentioned to you in my last Letter. If Mr. *Wafner* has told me true, all must be at present set right with the Court of *Vienna*, Count *d'Ulfeldt* having receiv'd his last Instructions to put an End one way or another to all Disputes. But with regard to *Russia*, with whose Proceedings in all respects the King has Reason to be infinitely discontented, his Majesty does not desire that you should concern yourself any more than is absolutely necessary for adjusting those Difficulties

faculties which may arise with the *Porte*, except
 the Interest of the *Turks* necessarily require it. I
 have seen by your Letter of the 30th of *January*,
 that you have taken upon you to answer for the
Russians, concerning the Restitution of the *Turkish*
 Slaves in a certain Time. If Difficulties of the
 like Nature should offer hereafter, it is not proper
 you should make it your own Affair; you may
 be contented with representing to each Party, if
 you are desired, what is most just and reasonable.
 It is said that the Facility which the *Turks* shew
 towards the Courts of *Vienna* and *Petersburg* pro-
 ceeds from their Fear of the Designs of *Ybama*
Koult Khan. It is their Business to examine, whe-
 ther they are sure enough of the good Faith of
Russia, as not to fear that she intends to join the
Persians; and whether it would not be more the
 Interest of the *Ottoman Empire* to improve the pre-
 sent Conjuncture, in order to put it out of *Russia's*
 Power to give them any Uneasiness, whilst the
Porte should be engaged in another War. I doubt
 not but the Gentlemen charged with the Affairs of
Sweden are active in persuading the Ministers of
 the *Porte*, that they will never find a more fa-
 vourable Opportunity to humble a Power, whose
 Neighbourhood is so much to be feared.

Amelot

C.

Paris, May 30. 1741.

Amelot to Count Castellane at Constantinople.

SINCE my Letters to Mr. *Villeneuve* of the 2d and 3d of *April*; which he will have communicated to you, the King's Interests are still the same, neither have his Majesty's Views changed; but some Events have happened of which I thought it necessary to inform you, though they are publick enough to be known already at *Constantinople*, but may be with little Exactness.

The War continues brisker than ever between the Queen of *Hungary* and the King of *Prussia*. On the 10th of last Month there was a general Action between the *Prussian* Troops, which the King himself commanded, and Count *Nieuperg*, in which the former had all the Advantage. The King of *Prussia* has since laid Siege to *Brieg*, which capitulated on the 4th of this Month, and it is believed that the said Prince has still a Design to give Battel a second time to Count *Nieuperg*. The Electoral College is at present under an Inactivity; the Electors of *Saxony*, *Bavaria*, *Cologn*, and *Palatin*, dispute the Right of a Vote to the Queen of *Bobemia*, as being incapable on Account of her Sex to exercise it, and they pretend that according to the Laws of the Empire the Vote of *Bobemia* is at present void. This is a Preliminary which must be regulated, and neither of the Parties press the Decision of it.

F

The

The Court of *Petersburg* has declared, that she will support the Queen of *Hungary*; but it is very possible that she dares not venture to do it, seeing herself on the Point of being attacked by *Sweden*, which has taken a determinate Resolution to take Satisfaction by Force for all her Grievances against *Russia*. The Measures of *Sweden* seem to be taken in such a Manner, that one must expect a good Success. The Court of *Petersburg* is at present in the greatest Alarm, so that if the *Turks* acted at the same time, it is very certain that *Russia* will not be able to resist them; and the more, as it is assured, that there is a considerable Party in Favour of Princess *Elizabeth*, which would not fail to break out if an Opportunity offered. The *Ottoman* Empire will perhaps never find so favourable a Conjunction; and if the *Porte* is in the least disposed to improve it, she will have a very plausible Pretext for it, viz. not only the Town of *Asoph* not being demolished, but likewise the Treaty of Alliance which the *Turks* have concluded last Year with *Sweden*. I believe you may rely upon the Care which the Envoys of *Sweden* will take to enforce all these Reasons. If however they should require your good Offices you cannot refuse them, taking Care however to use the necessary Discretion, that it may not be imputed to you, to have stirred up the renewing of the War; and you must take your Steps with the more Attention, as the present Grand Vizier seems less inclined for *France* than his Predecessor, and as one can hardly flatter oneself with any Secrecy at the *Porte*. In other Circumstances I doubt not but the *Porte* would quickly determine herself; but the Fear which they seem to be under at *Constantinople* of *Thamas Kuli Khan* is an unlucky Disappointment

pointment for *Sweden*. I have however seen particular Letters, according to which one should believe, that this Fear is more affected than real on the Part of the Grand Vizier, and if *Sweden* had once declared herself, he would not hesitate to declare in her Favour. Besides, the News concerning *Thomas Kuli Khan* varies so much, that one does not know what to think of it. Monsieur de la *Cbetardie* has wrote to me (for two Posts together) that they were not without Uneasiness at *Petersburg* about the March of that Conqueror. If he should turn his Projects against *Russia* the Face of Affairs would be vastly changed. So much is certain, that the Government at *Petersburg* is far from being easy. Marshal *Munich*, though deprived of his Employments, is not in Disgrace; and I should not wonder at his entering again into his former Post, if Count *Osterman* does not make haste absolutely to ruin him. Besides this, there are some Seeds of Discord between the Prince of *Brunswick* and Princess *Anne* his Consort. In a word, every thing seems to prepare for a Revolution. This is what I have thought necessary to inform you of.

The King has just given Orders for an Augmentation of his Infantry, of ten Men per Company. I am, &c.

D.

Versailles, Jan. 12. 1743.

Extract of a Letter of Monsieur *Ame-*
lot to Count *Castellane*.

I Received two Days ago by a Courier from Mr. *de la Chetardie*, the Copy of the Letter which he wrote to you directly after the Revolution at *Petersburg*. He has been a little too hasty in fixing the Plan of your Conduct in relation to the Affairs of *Russia*. The Advancement of Princess *Elizabeth* to the Throne of *Russia* is advantageous for us at present, because the *German* Government was entirely devoted to the Court at *Vienna*, and because the new *Czarina* testifies favourable Sentiments for *France*; having even desired his Majesty's Mediation to put an End to the War with *Sweden*: But hitherto these are only Words, of which we must wait the Effect, and his Majesty has now as much as before the Honour and Security of the *Swedes* at Heart. They cannot make Peace without gaining at least the Security of their Frontiers; and I see before-hand, that *Russia* will not shew so much Facility towards his Majesty, any longer than she is obliged to it by the Apprehensions of Alliances which she believes may be formed against her; you ought therefore to take great Care not to let those Dispositions subside, which the *Porte* has begun to shew in Favour of the *Swedish* Nation.

Extract

E.

Prague, Sept. 4. 1742.

Extract of a Letter of Marshal *Bellisle*
to Monsieur *Amelot*.

ALL these Circumstances joined to those which I have mentioned to you in my Letter of the first Instant, have obliged me to communicate to him the Letter of *Monf. de Koningseg*, and to ask his Advice concerning the Conduct I should observe. I have reported to him the Contents of your two last Letters of the 11th and 14th, in which you clearly explain to me the King's Orders, viz. to obtain at any Rate, the Liberty of bringing back the Army from *Bobemia*, and even that upon the *Danube*, safe and honourably to *France*. You even add in your second Letter of the 14th a very essential Point, which would have stopped me quite short, that is, the Evacuation of *Bavaria* by the *Austrians*, which I should absolutely have insisted upon, and from which you expressly order me to desist, if after having employed all my Endeavours, I cannot obtain the Return of the King's Troops without this hard Condition. You say the only Object which the King has in View, and which he desires preferably to any thing is this, to draw his Armies out of *Germany*, and to have them entirely in *France*.

Count

F.

Constantinople, June 5. 1743.

Count Castellane to Monf. Amelot.

SINCE the Letter of the 18th of *May*, which I had the Honour to write to you by the Way of *Naples*, and of which I here inclose the Duplicate, I have received those which you have honoured me with of the 12th and 17th of last *April*.

These Letters arrived the 24th of last Month, at a Time when People began to be in great Agitation, on Account of the Affairs of *Persia*. General and particular Councils were held; the News which occasions them are, that on one Side *Thamas Kuli Khan* had sent an Emissary to *Achmet Pacha*, to know of him whether the *Porte* was disposed to give some satisfactory Answer to the Demands he had made upon her? And *Achmet Pacha* judging that this Emissary was only come as a Spy, resolved to be even with *Thamas Kuli Khan*, and took Occasion from this Emissary's having bought Horses, to tell him, that since his Master was curious of Horses, he had some very fine ones which he would send him; accordingly, *Achmet Pacha* dispatched a Man of Skill who was able to give him a true Account of the *Persian* Troops. It is pretended that they advance towards *Vau* and towards *Bagdad*; the first are those which *Thamas Kuli Khan* has brought from *Daguestan* to *Tauris*, and with which he has taken the Rout of *Vau*, to enter into *Diarbekir*. *Ali Pacha*, Son of *Abdi Pacha*, the same who commanded the Van-Guard of the

the *Turks* at the Battel of *Grotzka*, and who in the Morning of that Action beat the *German Cavalry*, is Governor of *Diarbekir*, and has had Orders from the *Porte* to draw together a Body of Troops, which he is to command in Quality of *Seraskier*; he is there at Hand either to advance to the Right or to the Left, to reinforce either *Oman Oglou* Governor of *Erzerum*, or *Achmet Pacha* Governor of *Bagdad*, according as the Motions of the *Persians* may require it. On the Side of *Erzerum* Provisions are wanting; *Ali Aga*, *Capigi-Pacha* to the Marquis de *Villeneuve*, who had been sent to *Trebizonde* to make proper Provisions there, has sent his *Riatibi* hither, with a most frightful Account of the Scarcity which reigns in those Countries. Upon this Advice the *Porte* has altered the Orders as to four Ships, which were designed for *Oczakoff*, and has had them laden with Corn for *Trebizonde*; two of them have already set sail, and the two others will depart immediately. A Rebellion is likewise feared in lesser *Asia*, and it is assured that there are already some Gangs in Motion.

From *Bagdad* it is said, that according to the Reports of *Achmet Pacha*, supported by the Testimony of the Militia of that Place, a considerable Body of *Persian* Troops had appeared at some Distance from *Bagdad*: That the *Persian* General who commanded them, had wrote to *Achmet Pacha*, that he came in Pilgrimage to the Tomb of *Iman Aly*; that the said *Pacha*, not caring to trust to those Pilgrims, had marched out of *Bagdad*, and encamped at some Distance from the Town, the Defence of which he had intrusted to a *Pacha* of two Horse-tails, expecting that it would be immediately besieged. The *Porte* actually answers *Achmet Pacha*, sends him the Money which he has

has demanded, with the furr'd Caftan and Sabre, orders him to fhut himfelf up in the Town, and to give the Command of the Corps of Obfervation, which might be afsembled in the Neighbourhood of *Babylon*, to his *Kibaya*, by which it appears that the Fidelity of this *Pacha* is fufpected. It is even yet doubted, whether all thofe Reports made of the Motions of the *Persian* Troops are not exaggerated by the *Pachas* of the Frontiers, to make themfelves appear the more neceffary, and to get Money from the *Porte*. So much is certain, that one does not hear from any Parts that Hoftilities have as yet been committed between the *Turks* and *Persians*; the latter have even very precise Orders to act only upon the defensive: However, they are here preparing themfelves in earneft; not only Orders have been fent into *Asia* for the Troops there to march, but alfo feveral Zaims and Timariots have been fent for from *Europe* within thefe few Days; many Caftans have been given to feveral Bimbachys, a fort of Colonel, who command each 1000 Men by particular Commiffions; all the Grandees of the *Porte*, and thofe who are poffeffed in the Empire with Pofts of a certain Importance have been taxed. *Achmet Pacha* of *Sophia* has paid his Tax, and has received Orders to prepare to go into *Asia*, if the Service of the Grand Signior requires it; fuch *Greeks* and *Armenians* alfo are called upon as can contribute to the Neceffities of the State.

The *Greek* Patriarch has been depofed and put in Irons; he is charged with having feized the Succeffion of a Metropolitan of *Sophia*; and thofe who are under Suspicion of having received into their Houfes the Effects of this Succeffion, are likewise enquired after. The Father of Doctor *Arapaky*, whom

whom I have sometimes had Occasion to mention to you, *Baratary Drogueman* (Interpreter) of *France*, has been of this Number. He was not freed of his Irons upon a less Consideration than a Bond for 200 Purfes; till the Payment of which, he is under a Guard in the House of *Bacbi Kouli*. A rich *Armenian* is likewise arrested for a Note of 300 Purfes, which is said to have been found among the Papers of a deceased Captain *Pacha*. For the same Reason it is believed, that there will be Changes in the Principalities of *Valachia* and *Moldavia*. You may remember, Sir, that almost the same thing happened in the Time of *Yeguer Pacha*. The Necessity of such Strokes of Authority is equivalent to what is called also, *The Tax of the Wealthy*, and supposes extraordinary Wants in the State.

These are the Circumstances of the Affairs of this Empire. They began to unfold when I received the Dispatches you have honoured me with, and which contain two principal Points; the one is, to make the *Turks* sensible, that they may and even ought to make the Queen of *Hungary* uneasy, by seeming to intend to enter into a War against her; the other is, to let them know that the Continuance of the War between the *Swedes* and *Russians* seems unavoidable, and that consequently the *Porte* ought to think of assisting the former more effectually than she has hitherto done.

Before I made any Insinuations on this Subject to the *Porte*, I thought it proper first to feel their Pulse, and sent the *Sieur de Laria* to 316 Effendi, with Directions to bring him insensibly upon the Discourse which he had held with him formerly concerning the Affairs of *Germany*; and when he

should have brought him to this Point, to raise Difficulties upon his own Ideas, in order to try to discover by his Discourse, whether, notwithstanding the Situation of Affairs in *Persia*, the *Porte* could meddle with those of *Germany*? This was a Way of entering upon the Affair without laying ourselves open, and of obtaining our Design by seeming to contradict it.

Accordingly 316 Effendi, thus engaged to open himself in Answer to the Objection of the *Sieur de Laria*, told him, That really the Affairs in *Persia* grew very serious; that he was perfectly sensible, that in the present Conjuncture it would be to little purpose to insinuate to the *Porte*, the resuming of the War with the Queen of *Hungary*; but that there were Means for all things: That one might very well remind the *Turkish* Ministry of all that *France* had done since the Death of the Emperor *Charles* the Sixth, to hinder the House of *Austria*, or that of *Lorraine* which is to succeed it, from having any Power in *Germany* to the Prejudice of the Interest of the *Porte*: To make them sensible, that the Measures taken to humble that House have, for several unforeseen Accidents, not met with the expected Success: That however *France* does not depart from her System; and that by the Efforts she has made this Year, and the Disposition she has made amongst her Troops, she has Reason to flatter herself with accomplishing an End equally for her own Interest, and that of the *Ottoman* Empire. But the Success of Arms being liable to change, it would be proper that the *Porte* on her Side should give some Attention to the Affairs in *Germany*; to the end, that if *France* should meet with some unlucky Turn, the *Porte* might immediately be able to redress it, and not suffer

suffer the House of *Austria* to take any Superiority which might prove fatal to its Neighbours. This Discourse (said 316 Effendi) is necessary, was it for no other Reason than to be entitled, one Day or another, to reproach the *Ottoman* Ministry, that they had been informed of the present Circumstances of *Europe*, and that they had neglected to mind the Consequences ; and besides, it may be useful to engage the *Turks* not only not to leave their Frontiers unguarded, but even to make some Dispositions there, that may give some Uneasiness to the Queen of *Hungary* ; and he added, that the Grand Vizier will receive these Insinuations with the more Pleasure, as they are pretty much conformable to his Views ; it being certain that the Affairs of *Germany* were the Cause of his not taking as vigorous Measures as he was advised to do against *Thamas Kuli Khan*, not finding it proper to leave the Dominions in *Europe* unguarded at the present Conjuncture. 316 Effendi spoke this not only of himself, but even with an Intent to remove Scruples and Difficulties which the *Sieur de Laria* laid open to his View ; and the *Drogueman* withdrew, seeming to be no ways convinced by the other's Reasoning.

Upon the Relation which the *Sieur de Laria* gave me of this Conversation, it seemed to me proper to take the Pretext of enforcing the Complaints which had been made to me by our Traders, against the *Pacha's* of the Frontiers, for insinuating to the *Reis Effendi*, that if the Grand Vizier would favour me with an Opportunity of speaking to him on some Holiday or other at his Country House, I had several Affairs to talk of to him, which he might be better able to dispatch by Word of Mouth than by written Memorials.

My Notion was, that the *Reis Effendi* would infallibly suspect, that the Subject of this Interview must be quite another thing than the Affairs of our Traders in the Sea-port Towns; and that I should be more able to judge of the Dispositions of the Grand Vizier, by the more or less Readiness which he would shew to give me an Audience. The *Reis Effendi* told *Sieur Laria*, that it would be a Pleasure to the Grand Vizier to see me some Day. The *Drogueman* has been twice since with the *Reis Effendi*; but that Minister did not say any thing more particular.

I shall finish this Article with informing you, that in the Audience which Mr. *Benckler* had of the Grand Vizier on the 16th past, when he delivered the Letters from his Court, he was beforehand with the *Porte*, by saying that the Queen of *Hungary*, after her Coronation, would send an Internuncio to *Constantinople*; and desired a positive Answer, whether the sending of such a Minister would be agreeable to the *Porte*. This Step, it seems, tends to draw from the *Porte* an indirect Acknowledgment of the Queen of *Hungary* in the Quality of Queen of *Bohemia*. Mr. *Benckler* must have been satisfied with the Answer he received, since he has made haste to send back his Messenger a few Days after. However, one cannot see a great deal of Art in all this, since the *Porte* has already acknowledged the Queen in all the Qualities which she takes upon her, by the Convention she has made concerning the Limits of *Bosnia*.

As to the Affairs in the *North*, the *Porte* knows very well in what Situation they are. The *Swedish* Envoy takes Care to inform them of it, and to renew his Instances for obtaining a Subsidy; but
new

new Pretences are every Day found out to defer the definitive Answer he sollicit, and they content themselves with letting him hope, that notwithstanding the Trouble the *Porte* is under on Account of the War with *Persia*, she will not lose Sight of the Interest of *Sweden*, but will assist her.

If I have an Opportunity of speaking with the Grand Vizier, one of the Reasons I shall employ to engage him to disturb the Queen of *Hungary* shall be this, that *France* being eased in this Manner, may the sooner assist *Sweden*. This is all, Sir, that I can let you know upon this Occasion, concerning the two Points of Instruction, which you have given me by your Letters; perhaps I may acquaint you with something more particular, by a Ship which is to sail from hence within a few Days.

The Envoy from *Poland* went from hence the 3d of this Month. In the Audience which he had of the Grand Signior, after having made his Compliment in *Latin*, he addressed his Speech to the Sultan in the *Turkish* Language, to desire of him, that his Vizier *Agasi* might be made Capigi Pachi. This Favour was granted him the Day before his Departure, and he appeared to be much satisfied with it; for it seems the *Porte* thereby abated something in his Favour from the Ceremonial, by having him accompanied to the Frontiers by a Capigi Pachi. The Grand Vizier was not of the same Opinion, but believed, that this Quality being accidentally conferred upon the Vizier *Agasi* during the Exercise of his Function, he would change nothing in the Rule of the Ceremonial, according to which no one but Ministers of the first Rank are conducted by a Capigi Pachi.

The *Swedish* Envoy told me by way of secret Intelli-

Intelligence, which deserved some Attention, that Monsieur de *Wischniakow* not thinking that *Monf. Benoë* would obtain this Favour, had openly blamed the Step he had taken in desiring it of the Sultan; but that this very haughty Manner with which the Resident had taken Notice of this Proceeding made it succeed: For the Minister of *Poland* had so dexterously sketched out the Matter in a secret Memorial to the Grand Vizier, that this Prime Minister was charmed to grant his Request, purposely to mortify the Resident of *Russia*, and to let him know that it was not his Business to give himself such haughty Airs. The *Swedish* Envoy it is said has given a Touch of Smartness to this Memorial, and pretends, that Monsieur *Benoë* will draw very good Conclusions from this Proceeding of the Grand Vizier at his Return to *Poland*, to make his Countrymen sensible of the true Sentiments of the *Ottoman* Ministry in regard to *Russia*. But what becomes of these Reflections, if they are compared with the real Regard which the *Porte* shews for *Russia*?

I have sent to the said *Pacha* the Letter which you directed to me, but have not yet had an Answer to it.

I have nothing to reply, Sir, to what you have done me the Favour to write concerning my particular Interest, except it be this, That I am perfectly easy, as long as you give me Leave to rely, in this respect, on your Goodness towards me.

The

G.

The Plan projected for a Peace to be made.

PEACE shall be re-established between the House of *Bavaria* and the Court at *Vienna*, upon the following Conditions: *Viz.*

Primo, The Emperor will acknowledge the Grand Dutcheſs of *Tuſcany* as Queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, and will give up his Rights in her Favour, in ſuch Form as ſhall be agreed upon between both Parties; and on this Condition, that,

Secundo, She gives up to the Emperor and to his Houſe, perpetually to be incorporated to the Kingdom of *Bavaria*, *On the Side of Bohemia*, the Diſtrict of *Egra*, and the two Circles of *Pilsen* and *Brachin*. *On the Side of Tyrol*, that ſmall Part as far as to the *Inn*, with the Fortreſs of *Kueffſtein*: *On the Side of Suabia*, all that the extinct Houſe of *Austria* poſſeſſed in it, with all the Countries called *the moſt advanced Dominions of Austria*; comprehending the *Foreſt Towns* as far as the *Rhine*.

N. B. In caſe nothing ſhould be ceded of the *Austrian* Succeſſion, a Renunciation can neither be pretended to, which without that would be void, in regard to that enormous Damage which can never be prejudicial to the Houſe of *Bavaria*; and in that Caſe, the
Treaty

Treaty to be made would begin at the Third Article, without mentioning the two foregoing, and there being no longer any Cession spoken of, a Renunciation would likewise be passed over with Silence.

The Countries of *Neubourg* and *Sultzbach* shall likewise be incorporated to *Bavaria*, and the Grand *Dutchess* shall engage herself to give a proportionable, and even more valuable Equivalent in the *Netherlands* to the *Palatine House*.

On the Side of *Austria*, the ancient Limits are to remain, but the Castle of *Passau*, as well as the Town, is to be guarded by Imperial *Bavarian* Troops.

Tertio, *Bavaria* is to be erected into a Kingdom, and to be compassed around in such a manner, that the Emperor may find an Augmentation of Revenues, amounting to six Millions of *German Florins per Annum*. The Empire, and the mediating Powers, shall be required to settle these *Arrondissements*. But as this Affair cannot be done in one Day, the Emperor and his House are to have in the mean time the *Austrian Netherlands* for a Mortgage, which he will return as soon as the projected *Arrondissement* shall be made, and he be in Possession of it. If, in the mean time, the *Netherlands* should not be sufficient to make up the six Millions, a yearly Sum of ready Money is to supply it, which shall be employ'd to the keeping of a proportionable Body of Troops.

Quarto, The Emperor promises his good Offices amicably to make up the Differences between *Spain* and *England*.

Quinto,

Quinto, He promises to do the same between *Spain* and the Court of *Vienna*, as there may a Peace be concluded by the means of some Cession in *Italy*, which may be agreed upon ; and, in the mean time, a Suspension of Arms be resolved upon there, in order to have Time for negotiating.

Sexto, The Empire and the mediating Powers shall guaranty these Treaties.

Septimo, As soon as Tranquility shall be thus re-established in *Germany*, the Emperor will join his Troops with those of the Empire, in order to consolidate the publick Repose ; he will consult with the Electors, Princes, and States, upon Means to be taken for the Good of the native Country, and for averting all Evils from it, so that the *Roman* Empire may daily become more respectable to its Neighbours, that its Friendship may be sought for, and its Anger feared. Finally, he hopes, with the Help of the States, and of the whole brave *German* Nation, to raise the Glory of the *Roman* Empire, of which he has the Honour to be the Head, to the highest Pitch ; so as it is his Desire, and the only Intention he ever had in his Life.

H.

CONDITIONS.

F*irst*, That as soon as a Peace shall be concluded between the Emperor and the Queen of *Hungary*, the Emperor and the King of *France* will use their utmost Endeavours, and unite their Care, with that of the Queen of *Hungary*, to procure to the King of *England* an honourable Peace with *Spain*.

Second, That the Emperor and the King will engage themselves to join all their Forces to those of the Queen of *Hungary*, to have *Silesia* restored to her by the King of *Prussia*.

Third, That the Emperor and the King will employ all their Endeavours, so to dispose the College of the Electors as to chuse the young Arch-duke King of the *Romans*, immediately after the Peace.

I.

The last Ideas concerning the Accommodation between his Imperial Majesty and the Grand Dutchess of *Tuscany*.

I. **H**IS Imperial Majesty will renounce, in favour of this Princess, his Pretensions on the Hereditary Dominions of the House of *Austria*, for herself and her Descendants.

II. He will acknowledge her as Queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, and act in Concert with the Empire to re-establish the Vote of *Bohemia* to its Activity in the Diet.

III. He will dismiss all *French* Troops, and cause them to depart out of the Territory of the Empire.

IV. He will propose to the Empire to form an Army of Neutrality to guard the *Rhine*, to which he will join 15000 Men of his own Troops. And,

V. He will augment the Garisons of *Philipsbourg* and *Kehl*.

In Return to which,

I. His Patrimonial Countries shall be fully restored to him, so as he possessed them at the Decease of *Charles* the VIth.

H 2

II. He

II. He shall be acknowledged Emperor, Chief of the Empire, and King of *Bavaria*.

III. The High Allies shall monthly furnish him with Subsidies, proportionable to the Expences which the Support of the Imperial Dignity requires, till a Means has been found to augment his Revenues in a solid manner, for ever, and suitable to the Imperial Dignity, as well as to the Lustre of his House, to which the Royal Dignity is to be perpetually preserved, and *Bavaria* to be erected into a Kingdom.

IV. A general Amnesty shall be stipulated.

V. The Prisoners of War on both Sides shall be released without Ransom.

VI. The Emperor will endeavour to form a Concert with the Empire, for concurring with other Powers for the Publick Good, and to procure a durable and solid Peace to the Empire.

Translation

Translation of the French King's Ordonnance declaring War against the Queen of Hungary, dated the 26th of April, 1744.

By the KING.

WHEN his Majesty found himself obliged, after all Methods of Accommodation had been exhausted, to grant to the House of *Bavaria* the Succours which he was engaged to furnish it with, in order to enable it to defend its Rights to some of the Dominions belonging to the Succession of the late Emperor *Charles* the Sixth, he had not any Intention to make himself a principal Party in the War. If the King had been willing to take Advantage of Circumstances for extending the Frontiers of his Kingdom, no one is ignorant how easy it would have been for him to have compassed it, either by the way of Arms, which at that time would have found but a feeble Resistance; or by accepting the advantageous and repeated Offers, which were made to him by the Queen of *Hungary*, in order to separate him from his Allies. But instead of his Majesty's Moderation having produced the Effects which were to be expected from it, the Proceedings of the Court of *Vienna* against *France* have been carried to such a Height of Animosity and Violence, that his Majesty can no longer defer giving publick Proof of his just Resentment. The scandalous Writings which that Court and her Ministers have spread all over *Europe* ;

rope; the Violation of all the Capitulations; the rigorous Treatment which she has shewn towards the *French* Prisoners, whom she detains against the express Stipulations of the Cartel: In fine, her Efforts to penetrate into *Alsatia*, preceded by Declarations equally rash and indecent, which she caused to be dispersed upon the Frontiers, in order to stir up the People to a Revolt: So many repeated Outrages do now oblige his Majesty, for the avenging of the Injury done to himself, the Defence of his Dominions, and the Support of the Rights of his Allies, to declare War, as he declares it by these Presents against the Queen of *Hungary*, as well by Land as by Sea, and to attack, without Distinction, all her Possessions: His Majesty orders and enjoins all his Subjects, Vassals and Servants, to fall upon the Subjects of the Queen of *Hungary*; expressly forbids them to hold hereafter any Communication, Commerce or Intelligence with them, upon Pain of Death; and, in Consequence thereof, his Majesty has from this Time revoked, and does revoke, all Permissions, Passports, Safe-Guards and Safe-Conducts, which may have been granted by him, or his Lieutenant Generals, and other Officers, contrary to these Presents; and has declared, and does declare them null, and of no Effect and Value, forbidding all Persons whatsoever to pay any Regard to them. His Majesty commands and orders the Duke de *Pentbievre*, Admiral of *France*, his Governors and Lieutenant Generals of his Provinces and Armies, Major Generals, Colonels of Horse and Foot, Captains, Chiefs, and Conductors of his Soldiers, as well Horse as Foot, *French* and Strangers, and all other his Officers whom it may concern, that they cause the Contents of these Presents to be executed, as far

far as it relates to each of them, in the Extent of their Powers and Jurisdictions : for such is his Majesty's Pleasure ; who wills and commands that these Presents be published, and posted up in all his Cities, as well Maritime as others ; and in all his Ports and Harbours, and other Places of his Kingdom and Territories under his Obedience, where necessary, that no one may pretend Ignorance thereof. Done at *Versailles* the 26th of *April*, 1744.

Signed *LOUIS*.

And lower, *Amelot*.

The Declaration of Monsieur *de la Noüe*.

WHEN the King my Master recalled his Armies from *Germany* last Year in the Month of *July*, in Conformity to the Declaration delivered on his Part to the General Diet, his Majesty had Reason to hope, that the Queen of *Hungary* would enter into the Ways which were opened for the Re-establishment of Peace, by an equitable Adjustment of her Differences with the Emperor, under the Mediation of the Empire : But whereas the Court at *Vienna*, far from answering the Desires of the Diet concerning the Means which were to procure this Accommodation, has haughtily refused to agree to the said Mediation, and turned her Arms against *France*, in Resentment of the Succour which that Crown had given to the Emperor : His Majesty finding himself obliged to repel Force by Force, has judged, that

that he ought no longer to defer declaring War against the Queen of *Hungary*. His Majesty makes no Doubt, but that the Electors, Princes, and States of the Empire will acknowledge the Justice of this Resolution. And as he has no other Intention than to continue to act in the most perfect Concert with the Emperor, he thinks that whatever Measures the Reason of War and the Necessity of a just Defence oblige him to take, the States of the Empire cannot thence conceive any Uneasiness; his Majesty being willing to give more and more to the *Germanick* Body, the most unquestionable Proofs of his constant Disposition to contribute to its Tranquility and Advantage.

Francfort, May 2.

1744.



F I N I S.

